

English

新课标·高考英语专项通

语法训练

周盛再 编著



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

浙江大學出版社

English

ISBN 7-308-04842-X



9 787308 048422 >

ISBN 7-308-04842-X / G · 1106
定价：20.00 元

新 课 标

高考英语专项通

语法训练

周盛再 编著



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新课标高考英语专项通. 语法训练/周盛再编著.
杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2006. 8
ISBN 7-308-04842-X

I. 新... II. 周... III. 英语—语法—高中—升学
参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 085239 号

责任编辑 陶杭
封面设计 刘依群
出版发行 浙江大学出版社
(杭州天目山路 148 号 邮政编码 310028)
(E-mail: zupress@mail. hz. zj. cn)
(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)
排 版 杭州大漠照排印刷有限公司
印 刷 浙江良渚印刷厂
开 本 889×1194 1/16
印 张 15.5
字 数 500 千字
版 印 次 2006 年 9 月第 1 版 2006 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 7-308-04842-X/G·1106
定 价 20.00 元



如

果对 2000 年至 2006 年全国各省、市高考试题进行细致入微的分析,就会发现,没有一份试卷不是经过各地高考命题组专家的仔细推敲、精心设计后的质量上乘之作。《新课标高考英语专项通 语法训练》正是在充分研究英语新课程标准英语科考试大纲和考试说明的基础上,对最近三年的高考试卷作了详尽、细致的剖析,旨在追寻高考命题轨迹,探索高考命题规律,传递高考命题最新信息,充分体现前卫性、整体性、条理性和实效性,从而为高考复习建立精确的坐标,直接、有效地指导高三学生复习迎考,同时培养新课改形势下学生的创新思维能力,激活学生分析英语语法问题、解决各种题型的实战能力,真正让考生高屋建瓴,面对高考有的放矢,从容不迫,游刃有余。

编者首先对最近五年的英语高考试卷,尤其是最近三年全国各省、市高考英语试卷的单项填空部分进行了缜密的分析、梳理、归纳和总结,然后将高考所涉及的英语语法基本知识分为二十三章,每章主要内容又分为三部分,具体是:

● **点击高考** 这一部分对于高中学生必须掌握的语法基本知识作言简意赅的诠释,讲解注重知识的条理性 and 系统性,力求一目了然和有效记忆;突出重点和难点,同时对重点和难点进行简化和突破;每个考点讲解之后都配有经过精心筛选的针对性的例句作为有机且有效的佐证,大部分例句来源于现行教材,部分结构比较复杂、理解起来有一定难度的句子配有中文翻译和针对性的点评;对学生在解题时因疏忽大意或概念混淆而常犯的错误之处作了醒目的提示。

● **高考真题** 这一部分主要是对最近三年的高考试题进行分类整合,让学生通过对这些高考真题的观察和练习,熟悉高考命题重点、感悟高考命题思路,从而把握高考命题动向。为了培养学生独立思考和归纳演绎能力,这一部分不再逐题解答,目的是让学生自己领悟语言的内在规律,提高学生对语言的感知和习得能力,使之成为学生自己真正的知识

和能力。

● **实战演练** 这一部分目的是检验学生对本章节所讲解的语法知识的掌握情况。为了进一步提高学生运用语言的实战能力,编者又设计了一定量的配套练习题,这些练习题具有多样性、典型性、代表性的特点,让学生在具体的语言环境中对所学的知识再作一次演练,以达到巩固提高的目的。

本书全面、直观呈现语法与词汇知识,对高考有直接的领航作用,是高三毕业生不可或缺的语法参考书和练习册;同时对高一、高二学生,无论是参考性、指导性和实用性,还是习得英语语法知识的同步性、阶段性和系统性,都具有重要的参考价值。本书既可以作为案头语法手册使用,也可以作为语法练习册使用,是一本性价比颇高的英语参考书。

由于时间上的制约,再加上作者本身认识和实践水平有限,书中定有许多不足和疏漏之处,恳请广大专家和读者提出批评和修改意见。

编者

二〇〇六年八月·宁波

CONTENTS

目 录

第一章 名词	1	第十五章 动词与短语动词	123
第二章 代词	8	第十六章 主谓一致	140
第三章 冠词	22	第十七章 简单句与并列句	147
第四章 介词	35	第十八章 定语从句	156
第五章 形容词与副词	47	第十九章 状语从句	170
第六章 动词时态	59	第二十章 名词性从句	182
第七章 动词语态	70	第二十一章 倒装句	190
第八章 情态动词	76	第二十二章 强调句	197
第九章 虚拟语气	86	第二十三章 交际用语	201
第十章 动词不定式	93	第二十四章 2006 年全国各省市高考 试题语法集锦	217
第十一章 动名词	99	参考答案	233
第十二章 现在分词	104		
第十三章 过去分词	110		
第十四章 独立主格结构与 <i>with</i> 复 合结构	116		

第一章

名 词



名词概述 >>>

名词是指表示人、事物和抽象概念等的词,它可以分为普通名词和专有名词两大类。如: John is a student. 句子中的 John 是专有名词, student 是普通名词。

普通名词又可以分为类名词(如: book, table 等)、集体名词(如: family, crowd 等)、物质名词(如: milk, water 等)和抽象名词(如: honesty, happiness 等),其中类名词和集体名词属于可数名词,物质名词和抽象名词属于不可数名词。

普通名词前可以用不定冠词(a 或 an)、定冠词(the)或零冠词修饰,专有名词前一般都用零冠词,而且首字母常常要大写。

此外,名词还有性(阴性、阳性和中性)和格(主格、宾格和所有格)的变化。

最近几年高考试题中有关名词的命题正在朝着名词在特定语境中的意义、用法及其辨别的方向发展,所以平时学习应在这方面多加注意。



点击高考 >>>

考点一 名词的单复数变化

1. 名词单数变复数的几种特例:

(1) 名词的单数与复数形式相同。如:

deer→deer(鹿)

means→means(方法、手段)

Chinese→Chinese(中国人)

sheep→sheep(绵羊)

Swiss→Swiss(瑞士人)

Japanese→Japanese(日本人)

(2) 通过改变单数名词中的元音字母得到该名词的复数形式。如:

man→men(男人)

foot→feet(脚)

mouse→mice(老鼠)

Frenchwoman→Frenchwomen(法国妇女)

tooth→teeth(牙齿)

goose→geese(鹅)

注意下列名词的复数变化:

German→Germans(德国人)

boot→boots(靴子)

Roman→Romans(罗马人)

(3) 有些可数名词有它们自己特殊的复数形式。如:

child→children(孩子)

criterion→criteria(准则)

ox→oxen(公牛)

bacterium→bacteria(细菌)

medium→media(媒体)

phenomenon→phenomena(现象)



(4) 有些名词表面上虽然是以“s”结尾,但实际上是单数形式。如:

news(新闻)	means(方法)
works(工厂;著作)	remains(残留物;尸体)
physics(物理)	mathematics(数学)
politics(政治)	economics(经济学)
gymnastics(体操)	crossroads(十字路口)

2. 复合名词单数变复数的几种特例:

(1) 将复合名词中的主体名词变成复数形式。如:

looker-on→lookers-on(旁观者)	grand-son→grand-sons(孙子)
son-to-be→sons-to-be(准女婿)	passer-by→passers-by(过路人)
new-comer→new-comers(新移民)	editor-in-chief→editors-in-chief(总编)

(2) 如果复合名词中没有主体名词,就把最后一个词变成复数形式。如:

grown-up→grown-ups(成人)	follow-up→follow-ups(续集)
draw-back→draw-backs(欠缺;障碍)	go-between→go-betweens(中间人)

(3) 将复合名词中的两个组成部分都变为复数形式。如:

woman driver→women drivers(女司机)	man cook → men cooks(男厨师)
---------------------------------	---------------------------

3. 除上述规则外,使用名词单复数时还要注意以下几种情况:

(1) 物质名词一般没有复数形式,但有的物质名词可以用复数形式来表达不同类别。如:

fish(鱼)→fishes(各种鱼)	fruit(水果)→fruits(各种水果)
steel(钢铁)→steels(各种钢铁)	tea(茶)→teas(各种茶)
silk(丝绸)→silks(各种丝绸)	food(食品)→foods(各种食品)

(2) 有些名词变成复数形式后,它们的意义发生了变化。如:

air(空气)→airs(气派;姿态)	look(看)→looks(容貌)
custom(习俗)→customs(海关)	arm(手臂)→arms(军火)
damage(损坏)→damages(赔偿金)	paper(纸)→papers(报纸;论文)
glass(玻璃)→glasses(眼镜)	sand(沙)→sands(沙滩)
iron(铁)→irons(镣铐;熨斗)	cloth(布)→clothes(衣服)
time(时间)→times(时代;次数)	exercise(锻炼)→exercises(练习)
experience(经验)→experiences(经历)	work(工作)→works(著作;工厂)

(3) 姓氏的复数形式前加定冠词,表示其全家人或夫妇两人;姓氏复数前如果不加冠词,而加数词,则表示若干个姓某姓的人。如:

The Smiths are our good neighbors. 史密斯夫妇/史密斯一家是我们的好邻居。

There are **three Whites** in our group. 我们小组有三个姓怀特的人。

(4) 只用作单数的复数形式名词。如:

the United States(美国)	the United Nations(联合国)
the Students' Union(学生会)	the Workers' Union(工会)
the Niagara Falls(尼亚加拉大瀑布)	bowls(保龄球)

只作复数形式的名词,如果前面有限定词,句子中的谓语动词的单复数形式由其前面的限定词来决定。(详见第十六章·主谓一致)如:

There is a **pair of** trousers on my bed, but **it doesn't** belong to me.

My glasses have been lost, so I have to buy a **new pair**.

考点二 名词的所有格

名词所有格在句子中表示所有关系,用作定语,其构成方法如下:

- 一般在词尾加“s”表示所有格。如：
Tom's bicycle(汤姆的自行车) Li Lei's good friends(李雷的好朋友)
- 以“s”结尾的复数名词，在词尾直接加“'”，反之，则在词尾加“'s”表示所有格。如：
a girls' school(女子学校) teachers' desk(教师讲台)
the students' dining-room(学生餐厅) customs' house(海关办公室)
Women's Day(妇女节) people's needs(人民的需要)
- 复合名词在最后一个词的词尾加“'s”表示所有格。如：
the editor-in-chief's office(总编室) her son-in-law's book(她女婿的书)
- 如果一个事物为两个人所共有，只要在后一个名词的词尾加“'s”表示所有格；如果不是两个人共有，则分别要在两个名词的词尾都加“'s”表示所有格。如：
Tom and Mike's room(汤姆和迈克的房间)
Tom's and Mike's rooms(汤姆的房间和迈克的房间)
- 表示店铺或某人的家时，常在名词所有格后省去 shop, house, home 等名词。如：
at the tailor's(在服装店) at the barber's(在理发店)
at the doctor's(在医生的诊所) at my uncle's(在我舅舅的家)
- 表示时间、距离、国家、城市等无生命的名词，也可以在词尾加“'s”或直接加“'”表示所有格。
如：
ten minutes' walk(十分钟的步行路程) today's newspaper(今天的报纸)
yesterday's meeting(昨天的会议) in a few years' time(几年以后)

表示无生命的名词，一般用 of 结构来表示所有关系，of 结构常位于被其所修饰的名词后面。

如：

all the citizens of the city(全体市民) people of different skins(不同肤色的人)

考点三 名词普通格作定语的几种用法

- 表示材料的名词作定语，说明被修饰的名词是由什么材料制成的。如：
stone figures(石头雕像) castor oil(蓖麻油)
air pollution(大气污染) paper money(纸币)
- 表示地点的名词作定语，说明被修饰的名词存在或发生的地方。如：
country music(乡村音乐) palace ball(宫廷舞会)
space satellites(太空卫星) street lights(街灯)
- 如果两个名词构成整体与部分关系，则表示整体的名词可以作定语(常指物)。如：
river banks(河岸) cabbage seeds(洋白菜籽)
animal bones(动物骨头) cigarette ends(烟蒂)
- 表示用途的名词作定语，说明被修饰的名词的用途或属性。如：
coffee cups(咖啡杯) book stores(书店)
food factories(食品厂) traffic lights(交通灯)
- 前一个名词作定语，用来说明后一个名词的内容或性质。如：
a forest program(一个植树造林计划) weight problems(体重问题)
a science lab(一个科学实验室) computer studies(计算机科学)
- 表示泛指的时间名词作定语。如：
winter holidays(寒假) winter weather(冬天气候)
time zones(时区) evening dress(晚礼服)
summer courses(暑假课程) night club(夜总会)



7. 普通名词作定语时一般用单数形式,但是个别情况也有用复数形式的。如:
sports meet(体育运动会) goods train(运货列车)
two men doctors(两个男医生) three women pilots(三个女飞行员)



名词数与格实战演练 >>>

- () 1. My grandma had _____, but she had some _____.
A. beautiful hairs; white hairs B. beautiful hair; white hair
C. beautiful hair; white hairs D. beautiful hairs; white hair
- () 2. You should take more _____. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your _____.
A. exercise; exercise B. exercises; exercises C. exercise; exercises D. exercises; exercise
- () 3. — Would you like _____, sir? — No, thanks. I have had much.
A. some more oranges B. any more oranges C. some more orange D. any more orange
- () 4. Father went to his doctor for _____ about his _____ trouble.
A. advice; heart's B. advices; hearts C. advices; heart D. advice; heart
- () 5. Since eggs are cheaper these days, I bought three _____ the other day.
A. dozens B. dozen C. dozens of D. dozen of
- () 6. I could see from the _____ on his face that he was surprised.
A. appearance B. looks C. look D. expression
- () 7. — Where did you spend last weekend? — At _____.
A. Mr Green's B. the Mr Green C. the Mr Green's D. Mr Green
- () 8. Miss Smith is a friend of _____.
A. Mary's mother's B. Mary mother's C. mother's of Mary D. Mary's mother
- () 9. Tom's handwriting is much better than _____.
A. anyone else's B. anyone's else's C. anyone's else D. anyone else
- () 10. The small town you want to go is _____ from here.
A. two hour's drive B. two hours' drive C. two hours drive D. two-hour-drive
- () 11. _____ shoes are sold in this new shoe store.
A. Man's and child's B. Men's and children's C. Men and children D. Men and children's
- () 12. The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.
A. bicycles' shop B. bicycle's shop C. bicycles shop D. bicycle shop
- () 13. — What would you like? — _____.
A. Two cups of coffees B. Two coffees C. Two cup of coffee D. Two cups coffee
- () 14. He dropped the _____ and broke it.
A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup



名词在特定语境中辨别实战演练 >>>

- () 1. Since the medicine had no _____ on him, he had to go to see the doctor.
A. affect B. effect C. effort D. offer
- () 2. The new law will come into _____ on the day when it is passed.
A. effect B. use C. service D. existence
- () 3. We all know that _____ speak louder than words.
A. movements B. performances C. operations D. actions
- () 4. My parents always let me have my own _____ of life.
A. way B. method C. manner D. fashion



- () 5. Shelley has prepared carefully for her English examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first _____.
- A. intention B. purpose C. attempt D. desire
- () 6. If you're driving to the airport, can you give me a _____?
- A. hand B. seat C. drive D. lift
- () 7. Perhaps we need to clear away these books to make _____ for our new students.
- A. place B. area C. space D. room
- () 8. I wrote him a letter to show my _____ of his thoughtfulness.
- A. achievement B. agreement C. attention D. appreciation
- () 9. For the next five years, Jane had not sent a single _____ to her friends.
- A. information B. message C. news D. advice
- () 10. Though I spoke to him many times, he never took any _____ of what I said.
- A. remark B. observation C. attention D. notice
- () 11. The cheat took _____ of the old man's kindness and ran away with all his fortune.
- A. notice B. advantage C. care D. use
- () 12. Have a _____ of these apples. They are sweet and delicious.
- A. look B. taste C. smell D. sight
- () 13. Here's my card. Let's keep in _____.
- A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship
- () 14. The wounded soldier must be sent to hospital without _____.
- A. lateness B. question C. problem D. delay
- () 15. It won't make much _____ whether you agree or not.
- A. difficulty B. different C. difference D. matter
- () 16. We held a party in _____ of our Australian teacher, Maggie.
- A. prize B. praise C. honor D. pride
- () 17. We have worked out the plan and now we must put it into _____.
- A. fact B. reality C. action D. practice
- () 18. She is too young for the job, but on the other _____, she is well trained.
- A. way B. direction C. situation D. hand
- () 19. — How can I use the washing machine? — Well, just refer to the _____.
- A. directions B. explanations C. introductions D. expressions
- () 20. We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi home.
- A. opportunities B. choice C. possibility D. selection
- () 21. You can take as many as you like because they are free of _____.
- A. fare B. charge C. money D. pay
- () 22. When I give up work, I shall take a long sea _____.
- A. trip B. voyage C. travel D. journey
- () 23. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.
- A. waiting B. time C. rest D. patience
- () 24. It is widely spread that young babies learn to do things because certain acts lead to _____.
- A. rewards B. prizes C. awards D. results
- () 25. The policeman is offering a(n) _____ to anyone who can give information about the lost child.
- A. prize B. award C. price D. money
- () 26. The lion is considered to be the king of the forest as it is a(n) _____ of courage and power.
- A. example B. sign C. mark D. symbol
- () 27. The manager has got a good business _____ so the company is doing well.
- A. idea B. sense C. thought D. view



- () 28. — I'm sorry I stepped outside for a smoke. I was very tired.
— There is no _____ for this while you are on duty.
A. reason B. excuse C. explanation D. cause
- () 29. His wide _____ of the newspaper world enables him to make a success of his job as an editor.
A. career B. experience C. experiment D. profession
- () 30. Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of _____.
A. energy B. resource C. power D. material
- () 31. The football players had no strict _____ until they joined our club.
A. practice B. education C. exercise D. training
- () 32. Chinese arts have won the _____ of a lot of people outside China.
A. enjoyment B. appreciation C. entertainment D. reputation



高考真题 >>>

- () 1. Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his _____.
A. ability B. force C. strength D. mind
- () 2. I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good _____ of direction.
A. idea B. feeling C. experience D. sense
- () 3. I keep medicines on the top shelf, out of the children's _____.
A. reach B. hand C. hold D. place
- () 4. Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within _____ of little children.
A. hand B. reach C. space D. distance
- () 5. — Can you shoot that bird at the top of the tree? — No, it's out of _____.
A. range B. reach C. control D. distance
- () 6. He can speak English, German, French and Japanese. He is nearly a man with a(n) _____ for languages.
A. gift B. present C. ability D. wish
- () 7. The lawyer advised him to drop the _____, since he had little chance to win.
A. event B. incident C. affair D. case
- () 8. Life is tough in the city. In order to lose their _____, some people drink alcohol.
A. temper B. mood C. consciousness D. pressures
- () 9. More and more people choose to shop in a supermarket as it offers a great _____ of goods.
A. variety B. mixture C. extension D. combination
- () 10. To regain their _____ after an exhausting game, the players lay on the grass.
A. force B. energy C. power D. health
- () 11. According to the recent research, heavy coffee drinking and heart attack is not necessarily _____ and effect.
A. reason B. impact C. fact D. cause
- () 12. The collapse of the World Trade Center has put US economy in a difficult _____.
A. occasion B. case C. situation D. background
- () 13. I saw Bob play the piano at John's party and on that _____ he was simply brilliant.
A. scene B. circumstance C. occasion D. situation
- () 14. This is not a match. We're playing chess just for _____.
A. habit B. hobby C. fun D. game
- () 15. No matter what you do, you should put your _____ into it.
A. mind B. heart C. brain D. thought
- () 16. There are usually at least two _____ of looking at every question.

- A. means B. directions C. views D. ways
- () 17. He proved himself a true gentleman and the beauty of his _____ was seen at its best when he worked with others.
A. temper B. appearance C. talent D. character
- () 18. The head office of the bank is in Beijing, but it has _____ all over the country.
A. companies B. branches C. organizations D. businesses
- () 19. My _____ of this weekend's activity is to go out with some good friends.
A. idea B. opinion C. mind D. thought
- () 20. When Dr Wilson got up from the table, it was obviously the _____ for us to leave.
A. signal B. order C. expression D. scene
- () 21. Women no longer accept the traditional _____ of housekeeper and nurse.
A. way B. part C. role D. career
- () 22. Recently CCTV station has taken great pains to make a program that reviews the important _____ of the year 2004.
A. business B. events C. matters D. things
- () 23. You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London.
A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness
- () 24. "I don't think it's my _____ that the TV blew up. I just turned it on, that's all," said the boy.
A. error B. mistake C. fault D. duty
- () 25. One of the consequences of our planet's warming up is a(n) _____ in the number of natural disasters.
A. result B. account C. reason D. increase
- () 26. Every new _____ has the possibility of making or losing money.
A. event B. venture C. adventure D. expectation
- () 27. For the sake of her daughter's health, she decided to move to a warm _____.
A. weather B. temperature C. season D. climate
- () 28. It can't be a(n) _____ that four jewelry stores were robbed in one night.
A. coincidence B. accident C. incident D. chance
- () 29. We volunteered to collect money to help the _____ of the earthquake.
A. fellows B. villagers C. folks D. victims
- () 30. Always read the _____ on the bottle carefully and take the right amount of medicine.
A. explanations B. instructions C. descriptions D. introductions



第二章

代 词



代词概述 >>>

代词是代替名词以及具有名词作用的短语、分句和句子的词。代词在英语中运用十分广泛,代词之间的不同之处也很多,有的可以直接使用,有的则不能;有的可以用作替换词,有的则不能;有的可以用形容词修饰,有的则不可以。但是代词之间也有许多相似之处,首先,代词本身的词义都很弱,必须由上下文语境来确定具体用法和意义;其次,许多代词都有两种功能,既可以取代名词的位置作主语、宾语、表语或同位语,又可以作定语,起修饰语的作用。

代词可分为:人称代词、物主代词、不定代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词、相互代词八大类。



考点一 >>>

考点一 人称代词和物主代词的用法

表示“我、你、他(她、它)、我们、你们、他(她、它)们”等一类的词叫人称代词,人称代词有数(单数、复数)和格(主格、宾格和所有格)的变化。表示所属关系的代词叫物主代词,物主代词可以分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。如:

Friendship helps us understand who we are, why we need each other and what we can do for each other. (第一人称复数宾格 us 在句中作 help 的宾语,三个 we 在句中作主语。)

人称代词主格、宾格和物主代词一览表

	单 数				复 数			
	主 格	宾 格	所有格		主 格	宾 格	所有格	
			形容词性	名词性			形容词性	名词性
第一人称	I 我	me	my	mine	we 我们	us	our	ours
第二人称	you 你	you	your	yours	you 你们	you	your	yours
第三人称	阳性	he 他	him	his	他们 they 她们 它们	them	their	theirs
	阴性	she 她	her	hers				
	中性	it 它	it	its				



高考真题

- () 1. There at the door stood a girl about the same height _____.
- A. as me B. as mine C. with mine D. with me
- () 2. — Susan, go and join your sister cleaning the yard.
— Why _____? John is sitting there doing nothing.

- A. him B. he C. I D. me
- () 3. _____ happened to be out that day, so you didn't find me.
- A. It B. This C. You D. I
- () 4. I intended to compare notes with a friend, but unfortunately _____ couldn't spare me even one minute.
- A. they B. one C. who D. it

考点二 不定代词的用法

英语中最常见的不定代词列表如下:

指代不可数	指代可数		指代不可数或可数名词复数
	单数可数名词	复数可数名词	
<p>much</p> <p>more</p> <p>most</p> <p>(a) little</p> <p>less</p> <p>(the) least</p>	<p>one either</p> <p>each neither</p> <p>other another</p> <p>every } { thing</p> <p>any } { body</p> <p>no } { one</p> <p>some } { * where</p>	<p>ones</p> <p>both</p> <p>others</p> <p>several</p> <p>(a) few</p> <p>many/more/most</p>	<p>all</p> <p>some</p> <p>any</p> <p>enough</p> <p>none</p>

1. 不定代词 some, any, no 的用法比较

(1) some 可接单数名词,表示“某一个”,也可以接复数名词和不可数名词,表示“一些”,多用于肯定句,在句中作主语、宾语或定语,some 可以与 of 一起构成 some of 结构。如:

I remember having read about it in **some** magazine.

(some 接单数可数名词 magazine,在句子中作 magazine 的定语,表示“某一本杂志”。)

There are many insects around us. **Some** are poisonous, while **others** are not poisonous at all.

(不定代词 some 和 others 在句中作主语,根据上下文相当于 some insects 和 other insects。)

The problem is that we have very little fresh water. Besides, **some** has already been polluted.

(不定代词 some 在句中作主语,根据上下文相当于 some fresh water。)

(2) any 可以接可数名词的单数或复数形式,表示“随便哪个、无论哪个、任何一个”;也可以接不可数名词,意为“一些、任何”,这时多用于疑问句、否定句或条件从句中。any 在句子中可以作主语、宾语或定语,any 还可以与 of 一起构成 any of 结构。如:

Has **any** person seen my dictionary?

(不定代词 any 接可数名词 person 的单数形式,作 person 的定语,表示“任何一个人”。)

If we eat healthy food in the right amounts, we do not have to buy **any** supplements.

(不定代词 any 接可数名词 supplement 的复数形式,作 supplements 的定语,表示“任何补品”。)

Recently I have been busy preparing for the coming examination and haven't **any** time to spare.

(不定代词 any 接不可数名词 time,作 time 的定语,表示“任何时间”。)

(3) no 在句子中作定语,用在可数名词前,相当于“not a/an/any+可数名词”;用在不可数名词前,相当于“not any+不可数名词”,两者都构成否定句。如:

For Oprah Winfrey's family, life seemed to hold **no** promise.

(no 接名词 promise 的单数形式,作 promise 的定语,相当于 not any promise。)



Mathilde wouldn't like to go to the palace ball because she had **no jewelry** to wear.

(no 接不可数名词 jewelry, 作 jewelry 的定语, 相当于 not any jewelry.)

通常情况下, some 用于肯定句, any 用于疑问句、否定句和条件从句, 但是当问句表示一种请求、邀请或期待肯定回答时也要用 some。如:

A: Would you like **some** coffee? 你想来点咖啡吗? B: Yes, please. 好的。



高考真题

- () 1. — Which of the three ways shall I take to the village? — _____ way as you please.
A. Each B. Every C. Any D. Either
- () 2. — When shall we meet again? — Make it _____ day you like; it's all the same to me.
A. one B. any C. another D. some

2. 不定代词 many 与 much 以及 few, a few 与 little, a little 的用法比较

(1) 不定代词 many 和 much 都有“许多”之意, 都可以与 of 连用分别构成 many of 和 much of 结构, 且在句子中都可以作主语、宾语、定语或表语, 所不同的是 many 只能和可数名词的复数形式连用, 而 much 只能和不可数名词连用。另外, much 还具有副词性质, 在句子中可以作状语, 可以修饰形容词或副词的比较级, 而 many 不具备该功能。如:

Traditional diets often have too **much** fat and too **many** calories for the 21st-century person.
(much 接不可数名词 fat, 作 fat 的定语, many 接可数名词 calories, 作 calories 的定语。)

Because we have so **much** to choose from, **many** companies and stores offer **much** advice about what we should eat.

(第一个 much 在句中作 have 的宾语, 第二个 much 在句中作 advice 的定语。)

It's a pity that **many of** the students spend **much of** their time in playing computer games.

(many 与 of 连用构成 many of 结构, 修饰可数名词 the students, 在句中作主语; much 与 of 连用构成 much of 结构, 修饰不可数名词 their time, 在句中作 spend 的宾语。)

(2) 不定代词 few, a few 修饰可数名词, 而 little, a little 修饰不可数名词; few, little 表示“几乎没有”, 侧重否定, 当它们置于句首时要用倒装形式; 而 a few, a little 表示“有一点儿”, 侧重肯定, 当它们置于句首时不要用倒装形式。值得一提的是, little 和 a little 还可以用作副词, 作形容词或动词的状语, 而 few 和 a few 则不具备该功能。如:

Nowadays quite **a few** people feel lonely partly because they have **few** close friends.

(句中 a few 修饰可数名词 people, 表示“有些人”, 侧重肯定; few 修饰 close friends, 表示“几乎没有知心朋友”, 侧重否定。)

In my hometown, **little** has been done to prevent the factories from polluting the air.

(句中的 little 用作代词, 在句子中作主语, 表示“几乎没有”, 侧重否定。)

Most people know **little** about the importance of the protection of our environment.

(句中的 little 用作副词, 在句子中作 know 的状语, 表示“几乎不知道”, 侧重否定。)

Little do most people know about the importance of the protection of the environment.

(由于 little 具有否定意义且放在句首, 所以句子使用了倒装形式。详见第二十一章·倒装句。)



高考真题

- () 3. — Are the new rules working? — Yes. _____ books are stolen.
A. Few B. More C. Some D. None

3. 不定代词 each 与 every 的用法比较

(1) each 指两个或两个以上的人或事物中的“每一个”, 强调个体, each 具有代词和形容词性质, 在句子中可以作主语、宾语、定语或同位语, 还可以与 of 连用构成 each of 结构。如:

每个士兵都有一副皮手套。(英语中有下列四种表达方法)